The Pyongyang Times

No. 30 (289) MONDAY, JULY 20, 1970 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Receives Military Delegation of Socialist Republic of Romania

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on July 16 the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania on a visit to our country.

Present there were the members of the delegation with Colonel General Ionita Ion, Minister of Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as its head and Lieutenant General Vasile Ionel, Vice-Minister of Armed Forces and Director of the General Bureau of Military Equipment, as its deputy head.

Present there were General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General Li Yong Mu of the KPA.

Nicolae Popa, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country, was present on the occasion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Arranges Luncheon in Honour of Military Delegation of Socialist Republic of Romania

Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon on July 16 in honour of the visiting military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Invited to the luncheon were the members of the delegation with Colonel General Ionita Ion, Minister of Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as its head and Lieutenant General Vasile Ionel, Vice-Minister of Armed Forces and Director of the General Bureau of Military Equipment, as its deputy head.

Present there were General O Jin U, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General of the KPA Li Yong Mu.

Nicolae Popa, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Korea, was also invited there.

The luncheon proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Receives Romanian Ambassador to Korea

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on July 16 Nicolae Popa, Ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country, who paid him a farewell visit before leaving for home at the recall of the home government.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly conversation with the ambassador.

Premier KIM IL SUNG
Sends Telegram to Her Excellency Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram to Her Excellency Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Ceylon. The telegram reads:

I am glad that the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level have been established between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Ceylon and extend my warm greetings of friendship to Your Excellency.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries marks an epochal stage in further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation and the militant solidarity between the Korean and Ceylonese peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle.

The Korean people actively support the just struggle the Ceylonese people are waging under the leadership of Your Excellency against imperialism and colonialism, for safeguarding the sovereignty of the country and for social progress and democratic development.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I sincerely wish your country prosperity and development and Your Excellency new successes in your noble work.

Joint Communique
on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level between DPRK and Ceylon Issued

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Ceylon was issued on July 15.

The joint communique reads:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ceylonese Government had decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries. Under an agreement with the Ceylonese Government the DPRK Government decided to open the DPRK Embassy in Ceylon from July 15, 1970.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Gamal Abdel Nasser**, President of the United Arab Republic, on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the "day of struggle against U.S. imperialism."

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Salem Rubaia Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from General **Jean Bedel Bokassa**, President of the Central African Republic, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Korean war unleashed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike**, Prime Minister of Ceylon, replying to his telegram of greetings on her election as Prime Minister of Ceylon.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Abdul Monem Al Rifai**, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent to the latter on his appointment as Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of Maldive Islands, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Maldive Islands.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia** on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **the People's Democratic Front for Liberation of Palestine**, on the occasion of the "month of anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from South Korea."

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **Yumzhagin Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia, and Comrade **Zhamsrangin Sambu**, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia, on the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the people's revolution in Mongolia.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President **Choi Yong Kun** of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to His Excellency Lawyer **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Algerian National Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Abdul Monem Al Rifai**, Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on his assumption of office as Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram to **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Dominica** in connection with the fact that Comrade **Narciso Isa Conde**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Dominica, was arrested by the suppressive forces of the Joaquin Balaguer reactionary regime.

Brief History of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade KIM IL SUNG (12)

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Having defeated the Japanese imperialists, Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home from his victories.

The Korean people fervently welcomed the triumphal return home of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, for whom they had long been entertaining a high regard.

Amidst seething enthusiasm and joy with which the whole country was greeting him, over 100,000 working people held a grand mass rally in Pyongyang to welcome Comrade Kim Il Sung's triumphal return to the homeland.

In his speech before the welcoming crowd, Comrade Kim Il Sung made the following appeal:

"Our nation has got rid of the 36-year long dark life and won liberation and freedom, and our country, the land of three thousand *ri*, now beams with hope like the shining morning sun.

"The time has now come for us Korean nation to unite our strength and march ahead to build a new, democratic country. This great mission cannot be fulfilled by any party or individual alone. The entire people who really love the country, the nation and democracy should fully unite and build our country into a democratic, sovereign and independent state, contributing labour, knowledge, or money according to what they have."

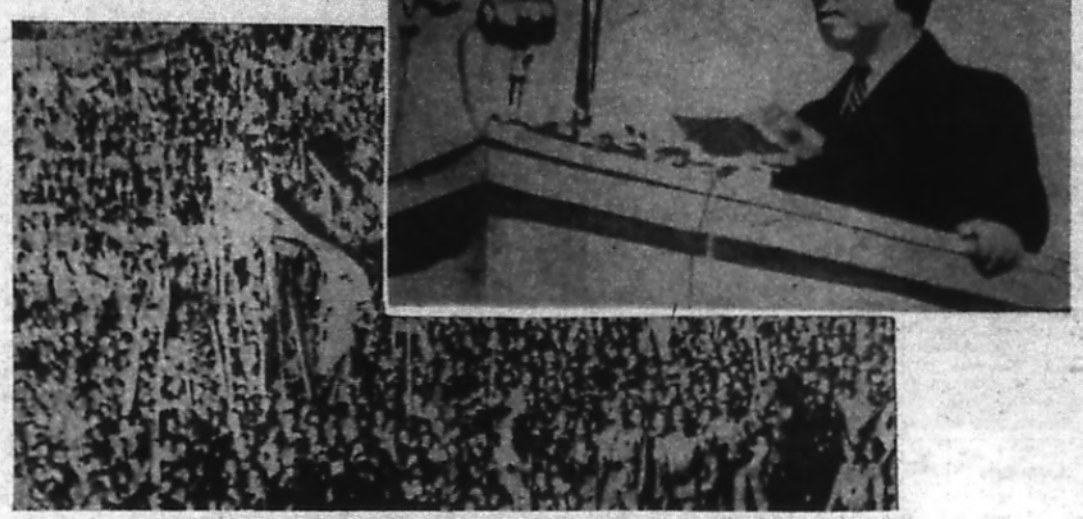
With emotion and excitement at the national liberation, the Korean people upheld the call of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and set out to create a new history of the country, crushing the colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism and exposing and denouncing the pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation.

Immediately after the liberation an extremely complex situation prevailed in our country, and our people were confronted with new, grave difficulties. After the surrender of the Japanese imperialists, the U.S. imperialists who had long since been extending their crooked hands of aggression to our country, occupied South Korea unlawfully and made desperate efforts to turn the whole of Korea into their colony, into a military base for their Asian aggression, while suppressing the patriotic democratic forces and lining up the reactionary forces to consolidate their foothold. The reactionaries at home and abroad gathered in South Korea, and the previous lackeys of Japanese imperialism, having now become agents of U.S. imperialism, manoeuvred insidiously against the Korean people. At such a time, the factionalists, the Right and Left opportunists crawled out and disguised themselves as a "patriot" or a "revolutionary" each, and engaged themselves in machinations to split the revolutionary forces and drive the people who rose in the building of a new country into confusion, saying that a bourgeois republic had to be set up, or that a socialist revolution had to be carried out.

Which way to go? The people were quite at a loss. It was an urgent problem for the future of the revolution to show them a correct line of struggle and organize and mobilize the patriotic democratic forces for the implementation of the line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of this very situation and taught that the communist ranks should be reorganized rapidly and broad masses of the people united and, on this basis, a struggle should be waged to thoroughly carry out the democratic revolution against the remnant forces of imperialism and the feudal forces and build a unified, independent democratic state. Above all, he taught that the way to the unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution could be successfully opened up only when a powerful revolutionary base was built in the northern half in view of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

This revolutionary line elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a most sagacious one for achieving the victory of the Korean revolution on a country-wide scale, being a development, in conformity to the new situation, of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and of the line of establishing the revolutionary base set forth by him back in the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.



A Pyongyang city mass rally held in welcome of the triumphal return to the homeland of Comrade Kim Il Sung

Especially, the line of creating a democratic base set forth by him was a firm revolutionary line of *Juche* and thorough-going anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist line to build up the northern half of the country into a powerful revolutionary base in view of the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy, and to drive out the U.S. imperialists and achieve the unification of the country and win the nation-wide victory of the revolution by the Korean people themselves by relying on the revolutionary base.

The Korean people saw in the revolutionary line elucidated by Comrade Kim Il Sung a clear direction for the foundation of a new country, and vigorously turned out in a struggle to carry it out.

Having put forward the revolutionary line, Comrade Kim Il Sung set out to tackle, first of all, the work of founding a Marxist-Leninist Party in order to save the complex situation speedily and lead the revolution victoriously.

Only by founding the Party, the General Staff of the revolution, could the broad popular masses including the working class be united and the powerful revolutionary forces be built up for the unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, and a powerful revolutionary democratic base be established in the northern half at the earliest date. The issue of founding the Party was really the key problem deciding the destiny of the Korean revolution.

There were many difficulties to tide over in founding the Party.

The U.S. imperialists in South Korea ran amuck to line up the reactionaries at home and from abroad to produce pro-U.S. reactionary political parties and suppress the revolutionary forces. On the other hand, the factionalists in South Korea who had wormed into the communist ranks, put up the signboard of a "Communist Party" each by deceptive and intriguing means with no foothold whatever among the masses, and dispatched their agents to different areas and were engrossed in whipping together forces for their respective factions. At the same time, the factionalists and provincialists in North Korea were busy trying to build up the foothold of their own factions and take hold of the "hegemony."

The issue of founding the Party under such complex and confused circumstances could be successfully settled only by Comrade Kim Il Sung who had laid the organizational and ideological groundwork for founding the Party amidst the flames of the protracted revolution and enjoyed absolute authority and prestige among the Korean Communists and people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth, and strove for the implementation of, the line of founding a united Party with the Communists steeled and seasoned in the protracted anti-Japanese armed struggle as its core and by embracing the communist groups active in various localities, strictly according to the Marxist-Leninist principle of Party building.

While administering a decisive blow to the subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries and the schismatic activities of the factionalists, he sent to various regions those revolutionary fighters whom he had personally brought up in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle to enlist Communists with generosity, and he himself went to various localities and explained the line of the revolution and the policy of founding the Party, and thus scrupulously guided the preparatory work for founding the Party.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of this preparatory work, formed the Central Organizing Committee of the Communist Party of North Korea in Pyongyang on October 10, 1945, and proclaimed to the world the foundation of our Party which inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

At the Inaugural Party Congress Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the political line of the Party, which was an embodiment of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland suited to the new situation after the liberation.

In the political line Comrade Kim Il Sung raised it as the fundamental task to struggle for the foundation of a Democratic People's Republic and put forth the following four-point immediate tasks to carry it out:

"1) To rally the broad patriotic, democratic forces by forming a united democratic national front embracing all patriotic and democratic political parties and groups and, on this basis, to work for the establishment of a Democratic People's Republic which will ensure our complete national independence and sovereignty;

2) To liquidate thoroughly the remnant forces of Japanese imperialism, the running dogs of international reaction and all other reactionary elements, which constitute the biggest obstacle to the building of a democratic state, thereby facilitating the development of our nation along democratic lines;

3) To lay the groundwork of an independent democratic state with a view to establishing a unified all-Korea democratic provisional government, by organizing, first of all, people's committees, the organs of genuine people's power, in all localities, by carrying out all democratic reforms, restoring the factories and enterprises and the national economy as a whole, which were destroyed by the Japanese imperialists and by raising the material and cultural standards of the people;

4) To further expand and strengthen the Party and energetically push forward the work of the public organizations for organizing and rallying the masses of all walks of life around the Party to fulfil all these tasks."

Comrade Kim Il Sung prescribed it to be the political line of the Party to create a powerful revolutionary democratic base in the northern half of the country in view of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Right after the liberation our Party prescribed it to be the fundamental political line to create a firm democratic base in North Korea with a view to fully liberating the Korean nation and making Korea a rich and powerful sovereign independent state in the future by thoroughly carrying out the democratic reforms and stepping up democratic construction in North Korea."

At the Inaugural Party Congress, Comrade Kim Il Sung also formulated the correct organizational line of strengthening the Party organizationally and ideologically, of ensuring the unity of the ideology and will of the Party and rapidly expanding the Party ranks.

The Party's political and organizational lines set by Comrade Kim Il Sung constituted the basis for the political, ideological and organizational unity of the Party and served as the guiding pointer for the activities of our Party.

AMONG THE PEOPLE

"You Should Wipe Out the U.S. Imperialist Aggressors to the Last Man"

Kim Yo Hong

"Wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people!"

This is the militant slogan that we People's Armymen never forget even a moment.

Whenever I read the slogan, I come to recall with deep emotion the fact that the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung earnestly told us to wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last man when I went to the Supreme Headquarters together with some Heroes and model combatants of our unit during the past Fatherland Liberation War.

It was one day in June 1951 when our unit was on a combat mission of position defence along the 38th parallel that we Heroes and model combatants—seven in all—were summoned by Comrade Supreme Commander.

Like all the other comrades, I also got so deeply moved and excited at his call that I could hardly quiet my thumping heart. Each line of the congratulatory letter he himself addressed to assistant platoon leader Hong Cho Ui and me in March that year, impressively flashed through my mind:

... On behalf of the Korean people and the men and officers of the People's Army, I extend warm congratulations to you for your bold operation behind the enemy line to successfully induce an enemy company to come over to our side....

I believe that you will fight in future more valiantly for the interests of the fatherland and the people till the ultimate victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

KIM IL SUNG
Supreme Commander,
Korean People's Army

March 8, 1951

What a great love and trust! We, Hong Cho Ui and I, did no more than our imperative duties as soldiers of the People's Army. Nevertheless, we received from him so gracious a message of commendation which was more than we deserved, and a few days later, were both awarded the title of Hero of the Republic.

Moreover, the thought that I would go up to Pyongyang and see Comrade Supreme Commander made me feel no end of emotion and happiness.

It was around 16:00 on June 28 that we reached the Supreme Headquarters in Pyongyang.

We were just about to enter the courtyard of his residence, guided by an officer who came out to meet us, when Comrade Supreme Commander dressed plainly in grey stepped up towards us with a broad smile on his face.

"Here come Comrade Heroes! How good of you to have come all the way to see me!" he said joyfully.

With this he grasped our hands warmly and patted us on the shoulders before we had time to report.

How anxiously we had longed to see him! How impatiently we had craved for this moment!

Now I was most happy above all to find him in good health.

Overwhelmed with joy and emotion, we were at a loss what to do. Comrade Supreme Commander took us under his arms like his sons and then walked slowly over to a chestnut tree standing in front of the residence at the left.

When we came under the tree, he personally drew up chairs and motioned us to seats.

Encouraged by the paternal love he was showing us as he would his sons after a long separation, we all took our seats around him, shedding our reserved manners.

Comrade Supreme Commander ran his affectionate eyes over everyone of us and said: "Sturdy comrades, all of you! Well, are the combatants all healthy at the front?"

One of us rose from his seat and replied: "Comrade Supreme Commander! We combatants on the first line are fighting bravely in good health thanks to the warm love and profound solicitude of you Comrade Supreme Commander." Then a letter signed by the combatants of our unit was presented to him.

He received the letter with great pleasure and read it for a long while.

Then we presented him with the tommy gun used by Hero Kang Ho Yong and the pistol which had belonged to Hero Han Gye Ryol.

Comrade Supreme Commander took the tommy gun and pistol in his hands, gave them a close look and said: "Comrade Kang Ho Yong was an indomitable Hero and Comrade Han Gye Ryol, a valiant Hero who raised the first torchlight of the 'My Height' movement. We should not forget such Heroes for ever." With this he fell in a deep thought.

Presently, with a genial smile coming to his lips again, he asked all of us in detail what our names were, where we were from and when we were enlisted.

When we answered, he turned to Comrade Yang hailing from South Korea and told him that to be reunited with his dear parents and brothers, he should drive out the Yankee devils as soon as possible. He then asked me and some other comrades if we did not miss our fathers and mothers in our native villages, for we had long been in the army.

When we replied we did not, he laughed loudly and said:

"How don't you miss them? It must be that you, fighting the Yankee brutes, have no time to think of your home. He who loves ardently his native place, parents and brothers can hate the enemy so much and be so brave in battle."

He then added that such persons were the very Heroes and told us: "Well, let me hear the stories of how you have fought the enemy."

We just kept silence for a while, merely exchanging hesitant glances. At the thought that we had no special war exploits to our credit to tell Comrade Supreme Commander, we were quite perplexed. But, in the end, we were obliged to narrate in the order as seated. Two of us finished their stories. Now it was my turn.

I told him about what had taken place when assistant platoon leader Hong Cho Ui and me unexpectedly encountered an enemy company while fulfilling the scout mission in the Wonju area, Kangwon Province in South Korea towards the end of February that year.

"When we ran up against the enemy, we took up a vantage position more quickly than him. When the enemy came under our very nose we gave a burst of warning shots over their heads to nail them down where they were and then turned up abruptly before them, shouting: 'You sons of bitches, you are surrounded. Hold up your hands and surrender, or you're all dead men!' That's how we captured them alive."

Having heard me out, he praised me with:

"Well done, indeed! You acted very boldly." Then he asked me whether the enemy held up their hands meekly when we told them to surrender.

"No, some of the enemy including the commanding officer didn't hold up their hands at first, they were watching for a chance to fire at us."

With a serious look on his face at my reply, he said:

"Your daring was praiseworthy. But you were very near the worst case. If you come upon such a case again in the future, you must mow down the enemy by a powerful fire. That alone will make the survivors get frightened and hold up their hands of their own accord. Otherwise, a mere warning may cause an unforeseen disaster to you...."

After this, he said that we were valuable assets to the fatherland and that a soldier of ours could by no means be bartered for a hundred enemy men.

At this moment I was deeply moved by the paternal affection of Comrade Supreme Commander who valued and loved combatants of the People's Army and firmly made up my mind to act upon his teachings at all costs in future.

Turning to Comrade Chang, he asked: "Tell me, how have you fought?"

Comrade Chang gave an account of how he had mercilessly finished off the Yankees on the Paisan-gogae Pass in the Masan area during our counter-offensive.

Having listened to his battle story, Comrade Supreme Commander praised him again and again for the great gallantry he displayed in beating the enemy by holding the gun in his left hand when he got wounded in the right hand.

(To Be Continued)

Pre-eminent Marxist-Leninist Document Creatively Clarifying the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In his work of genius "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist and great Leader of revolution, gave the most correct Marxist-Leninist answers to the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat whose solution was urgently required in the building of socialism and communism in our times.

This celebrated work gives scientific answers to a series of theoretical questions—essentials of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, demarcation line of the transition period and tasks in this period, correlation between the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle in socialist society and so forth.

In this pre-eminent work Comrade Kim Il Sung developed in an all-round way the Marxist-Leninist theory on the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

In this work, he gave for the first time a correct answer to the question of where to draw the demarcation line of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism which starts with the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Proceeding from his original theory that the transition period will end with the complete victory of socialism and the complete victory of socialism will come only when a classless society is built, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, has drawn the demarcation line of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism to border on a classless society.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"When we advance socialist construction and thoroughly win over the middle classes to our side, when we eliminate the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society, we shall be able to say that the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism have been accomplished." ("On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," p. 14.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung's proposition defining the demarcation line of the transition period as up to a classless society is based on his scientific exposition of the essentials of the transition period and its tasks.

As is elucidated by him, the transition period is an era in which, after establishing the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the working class ultimately overthrows capitalism in all fields of social life and achieves the complete victory of socialism.

In other words, the transition period represents a period in which, after the establishment of the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the working class not only liquidates the exploiter classes but also puts down to the hilt the veiled activities of the remnants of the exploiter classes, rids the working people's mind of outdated ideological residue, arms them with the revolutionary ideas of the working class, communist ideas, eliminates the distinction between town and country as well as the class disparity between the working class

(Continued on Page 4)

A Visit to Chunggang Associated with Immortal History of Revolution

Working people come to Chunggang from various parts of the country to emulate Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary spirit

Chunggang half way up the River Amnok-gang, a long river flowing along the northern border of our country, is a sacred place associated with the immortal history of revolutionary struggle of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who is father of the great Leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and is an outstanding leader of the Korean national-liberation movement and an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik became a leader of the anti-Japanese struggle in his middle school days and carried on energetic revolutionary activities in Mangyongdae, his native village, Pyongyang and Ponghwa-ri. After his release from the Pyongyang prison, he shifted the centre of his revolutionary activities to the area along the River Amnok-gang at the end of 1918.

Chunggang nestling cosily on the riverside crowded with mountains and hills stretching away as precipitously as walls is quite attractive at first sight. Seen across the River Amnok-gang is Linkiang. The area along the River Amnok-gang and especially southern Manchuria which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik chose as the centre of his revolutionary activities were very favourable for the revolutionary movement in those days.

In southern Manchuria on the other side of the River Amnok-gang were living many poor Korean peasants who went there across the river to wrest a living, having lost means of subsistence due to the exploitation and oppression of the Japanese imperialists, feudal rulers and landlords. And operating there were units of Korea's anti-Japanese volunteer army and those engaged in the anti-Japanese independence movement who had been active in the homeland before and after the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea in 1910. On top of it, this area was favourable for advancement into the homeland, because thickly forested rugged mountains stretch south to directly link up with the mountain ranges in the north of our country.

With the area along the River Amnok-gang as the centre, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese struggle, energetically unfolded revolutionary activities as the leading spirit of the anti-Japanese movements at home and abroad.

I headed for the Chunggang museum for preservation of historical materials on Mr. Kim Hyong Jik's revolutionary activities. It was the house where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik lived at that time. The museum is a wooden tile-roofed house with the attic facing the south.

This house, according to the guide, was an inn kept by an old man surnamed Kang. Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, living here for some time past, guided the struggle of those engaged in the anti-Japanese movement at home and abroad.

In those days, he carried on his revolutionary activities, practising medicine on the surface as he had planned and prepared in prison. Every day a lot of people came to this house "to receive medical treatment." Many of them were people conducting the independence movement in southern Manchuria and in various parts of the homeland.

He discussed the revolutionary work with these people, gave them concrete tasks and sent them out.

Indeed, many revolutionary fighters drew fresh strength and courage from his teachings and went on fighting for the restoration of the country across rivers and mountains.

On the other hand, he treated workers, peasants and other poor people free of charge and took good care of them. His lofty virtues and noble character earned for him the great respect and deep trust of the people.

After looking round the sitting room where his lofty breathing is still felt, I went upstairs to see the attic.

He used to come up to this attic to guide young son Comrade Kim Il Sung in his studies and educate him in patriotism.

I came out of this significant attic to the exhibition hall.

Arranged there according to the order in the areas of activity were precious materials showing the history of the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who hewed a new path of the anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle in our country and played a great pioneer's role in shifting the course from the national movement to the communist movement.

The first section of the exhibition hall is dedicated to the show of the revolutionary family of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the history of his revolutionary activities conducted with Mangyongdae, his native village, Pyongyang and Ponghwari as the centre. Greater part of the materials on display there relate the Korean National Association.

The Korean National Association formed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in March 1917 raised the fighting task of firmly rallying broad patriotic anti-Japanese forces and achieving Korea's independence by the Koreans themselves when there came a favourable revolutionary situation. It was a revolutionary organization that was the most steadfast in the anti-imperialist stand and an underground anti-Japanese revolutionary organization which was the biggest in the size and the sphere of activity, in the period prior to the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country.

While guiding the Korean National Association, he spread its organizations extensively at home and abroad in a short space of time, actively organized and mobilized the masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle, properly combining the legal with illegal activities, and thereby set a powerful anti-Japanese independence movement afoot throughout the country.

The next section of the exhibition hall is dedicated to the display of the materials showing the history of his revolutionary struggle waged with the area along the River Amnok-gang as the centre of his revolutionary activities. The national-liberation movement of our people had entered a period of new turn when he shifted the centre of his revolutionary activities to the area along the River Amnok-gang.

Just at this time, he took the van in the struggle for decisively developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country onto a new stage under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, thereby performing immortal great revolutionary exploits.

After looking round the exhibition hall, I was conducted to the former "Chunggang post office" in Chunggang.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik used this post office in guiding the revolutionary organizations and those engaged in the anti-Japanese movements at home and abroad. At that time he received packages from different parts of the country including Pyongyang, Seoul and Pusan which contained not only medical items but also important secret materials sent to him by local organizations and comrades.

Moreover, through this post office, he sent "letters of warning" personally written by him to the wicked officials serving Japanese organs and county heads.

The "letters of warning" scathingly lashing at the criminal acts of the stooges of the Japanese imperialists were a dagger striking terror into the hearts of the scoundrels.

In Chunggang there are the "Sungni-to" (victory site) where young Comrade Kim Il Sung hit Japanese brats against a rock and gave them beans for insulting Korean children, the "Ssirum-to" (wrestling site) where he hardened his body and mind wrestling with village kids and the "Naksi-to" (angling site) where Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, disguising himself as an angler, would meet those engaged in the independence movement and people and affectionately tell young Comrade Kim Il Sung to become a patriot loving the country and the people.

After looking round all these historic sites, I visited the "Naru-to" (ferry site) a little way up the River Amnok-gang from Chunggang township.

This ferry site is the place by which Mr. Kim Hyong Jik crossed the River Amnok-gang with a heroic resolution for the restoration

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and the peasantry, does away with the backwardness of productive forces and firmly lays material and technical foundations of socialism.

This means that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism is by nature a period in which capitalism is completely overthrown within the bounds of a country and a classless society, free from all kinds of class differences, is built.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Marxist-Leninist, scientifically expounded, along with the tasks in the transition period, the tasks of attaining a higher phase of communism after the termination of the transition period.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"By the higher phase of communism is meant not only a classless society where there is no distinction between the workers and the peasants, but also a highly advanced society where there is no distinction between mental and physical labour and each member of society works according to his ability and receives according to his needs." (Ibid., p. 8.)

This teaching makes explicit the essential characters of the society of a higher phase of communism and clearly indicates the concrete process of the transition of the complete socialist society to a higher phase of communism. In order to enter a higher phase of communism, he teaches us, the productive forces should be developed to such a level that each works according to his ability and each receives according to his needs, and the ideological, technical and cultural standards of all the working people to such a level that there is no distinction between physical and mental labour.

The theory on the period of transition from capitalism to socialism expounded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in this immortal work is the one that has developed in an all-round way the propositions of the founders of Marxism-Leninism on the transition period in conformity with the requirements of our times, safeguarding their quintessence.

A majority of countries today building socialism and communism, including our country, did not keep abreast of a high level in their capitalist development in the past. As a matter of fact, there are only a few highly developed capitalist countries. Most countries are backward, which are former colonies or semi-colonies, or are countries still held in bondage to others.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded that in such countries the building of a classless society is possible only by developing the productive forces for a comparatively long period even after the socialist revolution and by abolishing the distinction between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry. And he taught that in such countries the period of transition from capitalism to socialism covers a comparatively long historical period, and that the tasks to be tackled in this period are more complex than the founders of Marxism-Leninism expected.

Furthermore, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made explicit the problem of achieving the complete victory of socialism in close combination with that of completely winning over the former middle classes. This is based on his scientific analysis of the class structure and the balance of class forces in most countries of the world today.

Then, Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified the actual conditions that enable the working class in power to build socialism and communism even under the situation in which it stands opposed to world imperialism for a long time, and carry out the tasks of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism through a fierce struggle with imperialism.

Also in his work Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and brilliant Marxist-Leninist, made an exposition from a new angle of the correlation between the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat, made clear the objective inevitability that the working class should continue to stick to the dictatorship of the proletariat till the accomplishment of its historical mission, and gave a new, original explanation to the nature of the class struggle after the establishment of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the idea that the dictatorship of the proletariat should be continued up to a higher phase of communism even after the termination of the transition period, to say nothing of the necessity of having it during the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

He also expounded that the dictatorship of the proletariat should continue to exist till the accomplishment of the world revolution even if communism is realized in one country.

This proposition is well epitomized in the following words:

"Even if communism is materialized in one country or in some areas, such a society will not be free of the menace of imperialism and also of the resistance of the enemies at home who conspire with the enemies without, so far as the world revolution has not yet been accomplished and capitalism and imperialism remain in existence. Under such circumstances, the state cannot wither away and the dictatorship of the proletariat will have to remain in existence even in the higher phase of communism." (Ibid., p. 16.)

These words of Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly teach us that we must view the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat separately. This gives for the first time a precise answer to the question how long the dictatorship of the proletariat would exist.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's creative idea that the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat must be viewed separately, is based on his scientific analysis of the nature of the transition period and the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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of the country.

He lived in Chunggang for a short time. But even during his stay there a great number of people actively came out in the anti-Japanese struggle under his revolutionary influence and the mass foundation for the revolutionary struggle was laid very firmly. Alarmed by this, the Japanese imperialists frantically tried in every way to make a secret investigation into his every movement, making their henchmen shadow him. Under the condition in which the enemy's surveillance became stricter from hour to hour, he could not continue his revolutionary activities here any longer. Thus he moved to Northeast China across the River Amnok-gang by this ferry site. In Northeast China he, with Linkiang, Pataokou and Fusung as the theatre of activity, carried on more energetic revolutionary activities.

Practising medicine on the surface everywhere he went, he guided revolutionary organizations at home and abroad and rallied broad anti-Japanese forces.

He taught that the national-liberation movement in our country should follow the new trend of the times, the new road of the October Socialist Revolution in Russia, and not the assertion of the narrow-minded nationalists. And he struggled to this end.

He always went deep into the midst of the workers, peasants and other broad masses to instil progressive revolutionary ideas in them and promote their national and class consciousness.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, firmly adhering to the position that the restoration of the country should on all accounts be realized independently through the enlistment of the broad patriotic forces of the Korean people, conducted energetic activities for the union of anti-Japanese forces and the unity and cohesion of their ranks and strove for acquiring arms and training military cadres so as to defeat the Japanese imperialist aggressors and achieve the country's independence.

The armed details organized by him conducted vigorous activities. They made in succession surprise attacks on the police organs of the Japanese imperialists and their army and police on the move in various parts along the border area, capturing their weapons and finishing off their pernicious cats'-paws. At that time, some armed details advanced deep into the homeland and stormed Japanese imperialist organs.

Even in the days of the arduous revolutionary struggle he regarded the education of the rising generation as an integral part of the revolutionary work and set up schools everywhere for the education of the children of the working people and personally wrote textbooks.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik dedicated his whole life to the struggle for accomplishing the great cause of the country's restoration while breaking the new road of revolutionary struggle. To our sorrow, however, he closed his dear life in June 1926 at 32 without seeing the day of the country's restoration.

His life was too short. But he, as an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, discharged with credit the pioneer's role of developing the national-liberation movement onto a new stage and thus performed immortal revolutionary exploits.

Standing imposingly in the heart of Chunggang is the bronze statue to Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter. I paused for a while in front of the statue and reverentially looked up at it.

The bronze statue depicts Mr. Kim Hyong Jik walking in a stately manner with his clothes flapping like a flag in the biting north wind. It is, indeed, a lofty great image living in our hearts, in the history of our country forever.

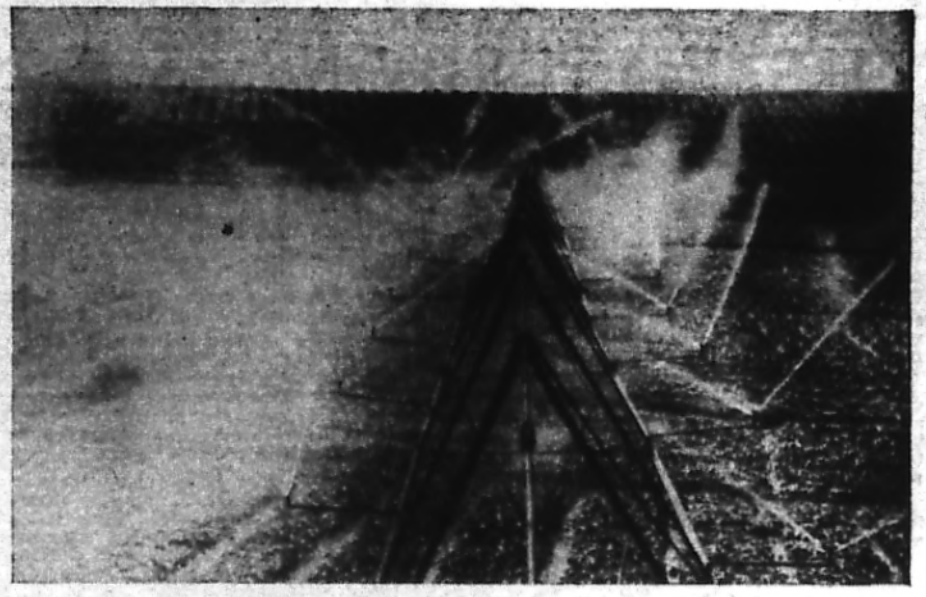
"If I fail to regain our country's independence, my life will be worthless. I must fight down the Japanese imperialist scoundrels even if my flesh is torn to shreds and ground to powder. If I do not succeed in the struggle, my sons must continue the cause, and if my sons leave it unfinished, my grandsons must fight and accomplish it without fail, because we must win the independence of our country."

When I was standing before the statue, it seemed as if I were hearing his heart's call.

The immortal and precious exploits performed by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in his lifetime were brilliantly carried on by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and furnished the soil on which the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and our revolution were built up. Today our socialist fatherland is daily prospering under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As eternal is the flow of the River Amnok-gang, so immortal will be the lofty idea and the priceless revolutionary history of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, shedding brilliant rays on the history of our country forever.

Chang Ik Su



"Rain" comes in the vegetable fields where the water-jetting irrigation system has been introduced

Water-Jetting Irrigation System Proves Its Worth

Our country witnessed a bumper yield of vegetables this spring. Behind the achievement is the great vitality of the water-jetting irrigation system initiated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Vegetable output this spring increased 1.4 times as much as in the corresponding season of last year, a record year in vegetable production.

In the last autumn, in many co-operative farms, the average per-*chongbo* yield of vegetables for *kimchi* pickles and other kinds of vegetables was 200 to 250 tons. There were already good harvests in the spring and summer this year. And there is a very fair prospect that the per-*chongbo* yield will reach the high mark of 300 to 400 tons, if the autumn vegetables are taken together.

With the introduction of the water-jetting irrigation system in vegetable growing it became possible to place the water control, one of the agricultural production processes, on a scientific and technical basis, supply water as much as needed on time and resolve nutritive elements in the ground, so that vegetables may fully suck them up.

The introduction of this sort of irrigation system also rendered it possible to change to a system of four-five croppings every year. This has inevitably led to a marked increase in per-*chongbo* yield.

The water-jetting irrigation is likewise used for the introduction of herbicides and insecticides. Naturally this stimulates the speedy growth of vegetables.

The introduction of chemicals through the water-jetting irrigation, high vegetable yields under any weather conditions, the highly intensive vegetable growing and the scientific and technical water control,—all these are valuable accomplishments of the water-jetting irrigation system and mark a great, revolutionary turn in vegetable growing.

This success has been made possible thanks to the far-sighted plan of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always concerned about supplying our population with better and more vegetables.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that the production of vegetables which are indispensable for our dietary life must be industrialized; to this end, water-jetting irrigation be introduced to vegetable fields so that fresh vegetables may be supplied to the population in abundance all the year round in any dry spell.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The problem of providing the working people with vegetables is also satisfactorily solved only when their production is industrialized.

"Vegetables are the plant consuming plenty of water. So, if they are left to the mercy of nature after planting, they grow well only when the rain comes and grow poorly when it does not. Therefore, there is no guarantee for a high, stable harvest. But, if water is let in and a water-jetting irrigation system is introduced, a high, stable vegetable yield will be guaranteed."

Busy as he was with state affairs, big or small, Comrade Kim Il Sung always found time to visit many co-operative farms and personally designated vegetable fields, saying that vegetable fields should be located on comparatively high-lying areas free from an attack of waterlogging during the rainy season. He also selected the

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The historical mission of the working class lies not only in materializing socialism completely but also in achieving a higher phase of communism in its own country and further overthrowing imperialism finally and thus building socialism and communism on a world-wide scale. All this can successfully be realized only when the dictatorship of the proletariat is reinforced.

From this it follows that even when the transition period is over, the dictatorship of the proletariat must continue to exist till the working class discharges its historical mission, to say nothing of the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

This pre-eminent idea of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the dictatorship of the proletariat must be continued up to the fulfilment of the historical mission of the working class, is an original idea which has developed the propositions of the founders of Marxism-Leninism to fit in with the historical conditions of today, safeguarding their quintessence.

It is a great idea put forward, on a firm stand of *Juche*, with a scientific insight into the actual and prospective requirements for the building of socialism and communism and for the world revolution.

In this work, Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave a scientific elucidation to the character of the class struggle in the period following the establishment of the socialist system.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The class struggle at the stage of the socialist revolution is a struggle for liquidating the capitalists as a class, and the class struggle in socialist society is a struggle aimed at achieving unity and solidarity and by no means a class struggle waged by the members of society to be at feud with each other. In socialist society the class struggle is conducted, to be sure, but it is done by way of co-operation for the purpose of achieving unity and solidarity." (Ibid., p. 17.)

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung is a most scientific, revolutionary conclusion issuing from an over-all analysis of the nature of social relations in the period following the establishment of the socialist system and also of the tasks of the class struggle in that period.

Class struggle goes on throughout the whole period of transition from capitalism to socialism. But, after the establishment of the socialist system, it takes new forms different from that used in former times.

The class struggle at the stage of the socialist revolution is a struggle aimed mainly at liquidating the exploiters as a class for good and the class struggle carried on after the establishment of the socialist system is not aimed at liquidating people but at remoulding them and achieving unity.

The class struggle in socialist society is designed not only to working-classize the peasantry and terminate its existence as a class, but also to revolutionize the former urban petty-bourgeoisie and other middle classes and reform them on the pattern of the working class. The class struggle in socialist society is carried out to revolutionize and remould the workers, peasantry and working intellectuals by means of co-operation for the purpose of achieving their unity and coherence.

It goes without saying that the socialist society is subject to subversive influence of the counter-revolutionary forces from without and the remnants of the overthrown exploiter classes are lurking within our ranks. So, it is necessary to strengthen the dictatorship over the enemies within and without and step up the class struggle for putting down their counter-revolutionary activities.

Touching upon the problem of class struggle in socialist society in this work, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also clearly pointed to the ways of promoting the revolutionization of intellectuals. On the basis of his rich, practical experiences he emphasized that for the revolutionization of intellectuals it is most important to strengthen their organizational life of various sorts including their Party life.

The thoughts newly expounded in the brilliant work "On the Questions of the Period of Transition from Capitalism to Socialism and the Dictatorship of the Proletariat," authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, acquire a greater theoretical and practical significance in developing our revolution and the international communist movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's theories on the questions of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat serve as a powerful theoretical and ideological weapon for completing the building of socialism and realizing communism in our country.

For its scientific exposition of the progressive process of building socialism and communism, especially the cardinal tasks of the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period following the establishment of the socialist system and the nature of class struggle, this immortal work will represent a steadfast guiding principle for the people building socialism and communism to successfully prosecute revolution and construction, sticking fast to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Also this gives a decisive blow to all sorts of opportunists whose wrong views on the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat have done much harm to revolution and construction, while thoroughly safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

This work has made an immortal contribution to enriching the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism by developing and perfecting with originality the theories on the transition period and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

This brilliant work of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, serves as a shining model in creatively solving, from the firm stand of *Juche*, the complex theoretical and practical problems arising in the development of revolution.

Hong Rae Hi

U.S. Imperialists' New Sinister Plot to Veil Their Policies of Aggression and War in Korea

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are these days talking of "partial withdrawal" of their troops occupying South Korea.

As for the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. imeprialist aggressor troops from South Korea, it is natural for these aggressor troops to pull out of South Korea at once.

There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to stay in South Korea. Their military occupation of a half of others' land itself is an act of aggression crudely violating the sovereignty of our nation and is entirely illegal.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops is the very roots of all the misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people and a decisive obstacle to the national unification and a basic cause of the increasing tension in Korea and the Far East.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must quit South Korea unconditionally and totally without delay.

This is not only the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people but the strong demand of the world peace-loving people and the unanimous demand of the unbiased public opinion which treasures the sovereignty of the nation and justice.

The U.S. imperialists, however, have turned a deaf ear to this strong demand of the Korean people and the world people for their withdrawal from South Korea and have been dead set against it.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who had defied the demand of the Korean people and the world people are these days talking of "reduction" of their troops occupying South Korea. And why? Have they changed their mind?

If the clique of Nixon who is the boss of U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war, reckon they can make the people believe so, it is utterly ridiculous.

What the U.S. imperialists headed by Nixon are seeking in their talk of "reduction" of their aggressor troops occupying South Korea and "withdrawal of U.S. troops" from South Vietnam is to placate the people and the public opinion demanding that the U.S. imperialists give up their policies of aggression and war against the Asian people and immediately withdraw their aggressor troops from this region and take hands off other parts of the world, and thus to save themselves from the serious international isolation.

The circulation of rumors about "reduction of U.S. troops" and the like by the Nixon clique is designed to veil the intensified new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and shift on to others the responsibility for the increasing tension in our country.

While spreading rumors as to the "reduction of U.S. troops," the U.S. imperialists declared that they would "keep their main forces" in South Korea and remain faithful to their "commitments" to the South Korean puppets and they are contemplating to deploy along the Korean Military Demarcation Line their mercenaries of "combat experience" in the war of aggression in Vietnam and introduce into South Korea more fighter planes and other combat equipment and materiel.

This reveals the dark design of the scoundrels to hang on in South Korea to oppress the people and intensify aggression and acts of war provocation.

The wicked nature of the "reduction of U.S. troops" plan finds expression in their scheme to tighten the military compact between the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese militarists behind its smokescreen and perpetuate their colonial rule over South Korea and easily attain their aggressive aims toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Asia by speeding up the formation of an "anti-communist" military alliance of the Asian puppets.

In the plan of "reduction of U.S. troops" occupying South Korea the U.S. imperialists seek to more actively draw their Asian satellites and puppets into the policies of aggression and war in Asia. Convincing proof of this is provided by their utterance to the effect that it is a part of the "Nixon doctrine" designed to easily achieve their aggressive purposes by making Asians fight Asians under the slogan of "defence of Asia by Asians."

Another vicious aim pursued by the U.S. imperialists behind "reduction of U.S. troops" rumors is to mobilize on a fuller scale the manpower and material resources of South Korea for the war purpose under its cover.

The Japanese militarists who are zealously embarking upon aggression on South Korea with the backing of the U.S. imperialists are scheming to crawl into South Korea in real earnest and lord it over there, dancing to the tune of "reduction of U.S. troops" rumors circulated by the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese militarists claim through their reptile press that the "partial withdrawal of U.S. troops will burden Japan with part of the role hitherto played by the United States" in South Korea.

This discloses the dark design of the Japanese militarists who are historically accustomed to gaining a "windfall" with the backing of big powers, to restore their old position as a colonial ruler through their full-scale intrusion into South Korea with the support of the U.S. imperialists with the same method they employed in the past, and to participate without hesitation in the military adventures against the Korean people by following the U.S. imperialists' policy of war.

At a time when the U.S. imperialists are talking of the "reduction of U.S. troops," the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have once again revealed their ugly color as a gang of traitors to the nation.

Since their advent to the puppet power with the help of the bayonets of the U.S. imperialists, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, faithful running dogs of the U.S. imperialists, have oppressed and exploited, suppressed and murdered the people within and committed the treacherous acts of selling the country and the nation without by colluding with the outside forces. And they are now begging for the permanent occupation of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, saying that "freedom can be maintained only when the U.S. military forces are stationed in South Korea," describing the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the inveterate enemy of our people, as the "protector" and "saviour", in accordance with the manuscript written by their master.

By doing so, the villains are trying to fawn upon the U.S. imperialists, their master, and follow them who are on the rampage to ignite a new war in South Korea, while suppressing the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle mounting among the South Korean people.

All these facts bespeak that the U.S. imperialists are insisting on the aggressive designs to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea and keep the South Korean people in bondage to colonial slavery and dominate the whole of Korea and Asia with South Korea as the bridgehead.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"Imperialism will never give up its rule over colonial and dependent countries before it is kicked out. It is in the nature of imperialism to perpetrate aggression and plunder. If there ever is imperialism which is not aggressive, it is no longer imperialism. Imperialism will not change its aggressive nature before it dies." ("Great Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples Is Invincible," p. 13.)

Our people are further heightening vigilance against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are weaving crafty and sinister plot behind the curtain of "reduction of U.S. troops."

If the U.S. imperialists persistently follow the road of reckless war against our people, while hastening the preparations for the provocation of a new war under the cloak of "reduction" and "partial withdrawal", there will be only the fate of their destruction.

Only when the South Korean people drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, frustrate the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, can they get rid of the destiny of colonial slavery and attain freedom and liberation.

The struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea is a link in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of world scale and a just struggle for defending peace in Asia and the world. U.S. imperialism is the most ferocious common enemy of the world people and No. 1 target in their struggle.

We are firmly convinced that the progressive people and peace-loving people the world over will sternly denounce the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their new war provocation manoeuvres and wage more extensively the joint struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea.

In firm unity with the Asian peoples making revolution and the world peace-loving people, the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and military strategist-genius, will certainly force the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea and achieve the independent unification of the fatherland.

Sentinels of K.P.A. Shoot Dead an Armed Spy of U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Army

Who Intruded into the Area of Our Side in the Central Sector of the Front

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army infiltrated one more armed spy into the portion of our side in the Demilitarized Zone in the central sector of the front at dawn on July 15.

Sentinels of the Korean People's Army shot this spy dead instantly when he began espionage acts at break of day after stealthily intruding into the area of our side under the cover of darkness.

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location for pumping machines and pipes.

Not only that. The Leader paid utmost care even to such a trifle as a nozzle. He instructed that some nozzles should be holed big and others small because watering must be done suitable to the property of each kind of vegetable.

While organizing and mobilizing the whole Party and the entire people to prepare fully themselves against the enemy's aggressive machination by pushing ahead with economic construction and defence upbuilding all the more energetically, Comrade Kim Il Sung has also directed great attention to the introduction of the water-jetting irrigation system.

He saw to it that watering iron pipes were made in large quantities along with pumping facilities and various other equipment.

Our heroic working class and agricultural working people, cherishing such lofty will of the Premier deep in their minds and burning their hearts with a fiery determination to live up to his fathomless affection with their loyalty, have launched a mass campaign to introduce the water-jetting irrigation system on a fuller scale. To this end, they turned out equipment and materials, installed irrigation facilities, and constructed pumping stations.

As a result, the country is now crisscrossed with water-jetting pipes extending over 5,000 *ri* altogether, and a great number of water-jetting pumping stations newly set up.

Today, thanks to the Leader's great plan, our country is not affected by a freak of nature, drought and heavy rain, in the production of vegetables; people can gather in high yields year after year, and industrialization of vegetable growing is ensured.

The water-jetting irrigation system is fully displaying its great vitality as days go by; it is introduced not only in vegetable growing but also in wheat and barley culture, thereby raising agricultural production to a higher level.

So Gum Ja

We Condemn Japanese Militarism!

Japanese Militarists Occupied Korea with Backing of Big Powers

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The Japanese militarists are historically accustomed to acquiring a 'windfall' with the support of big powers. In the past they conspired with the U.S. and British imperialists and annexed Korea under their patronage, stretched out their claws of aggression to the Asian continent and made frenzied efforts to be the 'leader' of Asia in league with fascist Germany and Italy. But they were defeated in the long run." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 402.)

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said, the Japanese militarists invaded Korea, running wild to launch overseas expansion, with the backing of the big powers including U.S. imperialism.

In 1874 the Japanese militarists committed aggressive acts repeatedly against Korea under the pleas of the "training cruise of a fleet" and the like, and in 1875 sent their warship "Unyomaru" to the Kanghwa-do Island of Korea under the specious name of a "hydrographical survey" to illegally intrude into our territory. In the meantime, they brought their landing forces into action off the Kanghwa-do Island and Chojijin to occupy them.

Dealt due blows by the Korean garrison guarding these places, the Japanese militarist robbers started their armed aggression in real earnest, clamouring for the "retaliatory attack" like a thief crying "stop thief." This band of

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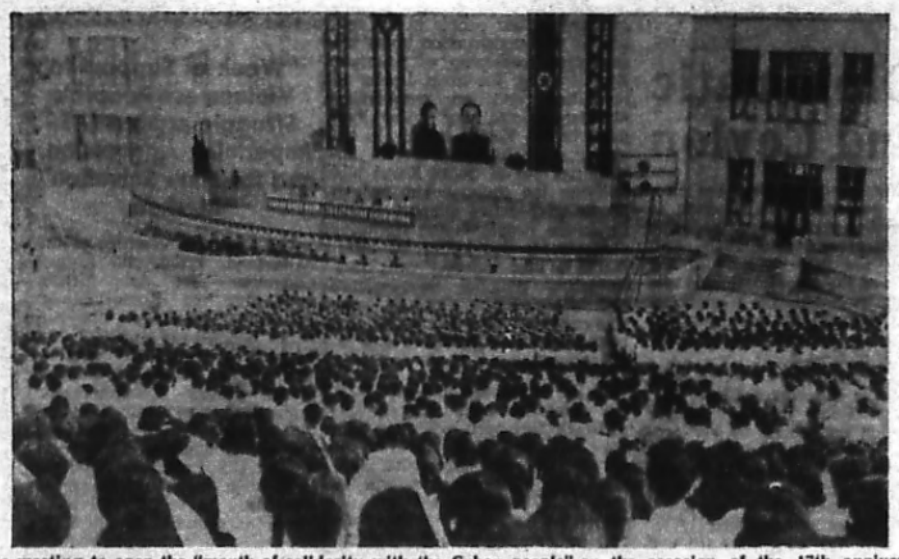

The meeting to open the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people

Korean People Will Move Ahead Always Hand in Hand with Cuban People

in Joint Struggle against the Common Enemy U.S. Imperialism and for Victory of Cause of Socialism and Communism

On the Occasion of "Month of Solidarity with the Cuban People"

There was a meeting on July 11 at the open-air theatre in the Moranbong Youth Park of Pyongyang to open the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people" (July 11-August 10) on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Respectfully placed on the background of the platform of the meeting place were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a portrait of Comrade Fidel Castro, the respected and beloved Leader of the Cuban people.

Hung on either side of the portraits were the national flags of the two countries and slogans reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" and "Long live Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme Leader of the Cuban people!"

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were cadres of government organs and public organizations.

Invited to the meeting were Miguel Angel Requil Diaz, Charge d'Affaires ad interim, and staff members, of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in our country.

Chon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, spoke first at the meeting.

He first referred to the tremendous historical significance of the storming of the Moncada barracks by the Cuban revolutionary fighters under the personal command of Comrade Fidel Castro, the national hero of the Cuban people, on July 26, 1953.

Then he touched on the fact that the Cuban revolutionary fighters deposed the Batista dictatorial regime on January 1, 1959 and won a great victory in the people's revolution and on the brilliant achievements the Cuban people have scored in socialist revolution and socialist construction since the triumphant revolution, crushing the unending aggressive and subversive acts of U.S. imperialism. He emphasized that the Korean people will move ahead always hand in hand with the Cuban people in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Miguel Angel Requil Diaz, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in our country, spoke next.

He expressed the sincerest thanks to the heroic Korean people, particularly, to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the great friend of the Cuban people, who always directs deep concern to the development of the relations of revolutionary friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists for frantically committing provocative acts to start a new aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement, and expressed the firm conviction that if the U.S. imperialists ignite a new war of aggression against the Korean people, the Korean people under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung will sweep away the U.S. imperialists and unify the country.

He stressed that the Cuban people and the Cuban Communist Party are united with the Korean people by indestructible friendship and that they actively support the just struggle of the Korean people.

The meeting unanimously adopted a message addressed to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba.

On the same day the Korea-Cuba Solidarity Committee, the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Democratic Women's Union issued a joint statement on the occasion of the "month of solidarity with the Cuban people."

Iraqi Revolution—12 Years

July 14 is the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

On this occasion, the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the Iraqi people standing on the anti-imperialist joint front.

The victory of the Iraqi revolution was an event of epoch-making significance in the life of the people of this country.

The Iraqi people under the leadership of President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr are scoring great successes in their struggle for the independent development of the country and the building of a new life, smashing all sorts of destructive moves of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and self-sustenance.

The government and people of Iraq have taken a revolutionary step to nationalize the land, factories, banks and companies owned by foreign aggressors. Thanks to this step, many successes have been made in eliminating the pernicious consequences of the colonial rule and the aggressive foothold of internal and external enemies.

Significant progress has also been achieved in the building of a solid national economy and national culture.

Especially, the measure taken by the Iraqi government at the beginning of this year for granting the Kurds their autonomy marked a new step toward the achievement of national unity and cohesion of the Iraqi people and was another blow to the U.S.-led imperialists who were working hard to perpetuate national split and sow discord within nation.

In face of the ever undisguised aggression and destructive moves of the U.S. imperialists, the government and people of Iraq have set up a revolutionary court to mete out a stern punishment to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys the band of Israeli spies and home reactionaries in league with them, who are engaged in destructive activities, thereby firmly safeguarding the security of their country and the gains of revolution.

Externally, the government and people of Iraq support the struggle of the peoples who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and liberation. The Iraqi people have already dispatched their troops to the Arab countries fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists to assist them with blood and are actively supporting and encouraging the valorous struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their fatherland.

All these progressive internal and external policies of the Iraqi government contribute to strengthening the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces of the Arab countries and constitute a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and aggression and, in particular, to their aggressive policy towards the Near and Middle East.

In his telegram of greetings sent to His Excellency Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out:

"The Korean people warmly congratulate the Iraqi people on the national unity they have achieved and the successes they are now making, under the leadership of Your Excellency, in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the creation of a new life, valiantly smashing the uninterrupted subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, and extend full support and firm solidarity to their just cause of defending the dignity of the Arab nation, opposing U.S. imperialism and its stooges, the Israeli aggressors."

The relations of friendship and co-operation sealed between the Korean people and the Iraqi people in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle are being strengthened and developed with each passing day.

The active support the Iraqi people are giving to the Korean people in their struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and unifying the country in an independent way is a great inspiration to the Korean people in their struggle.

As hitherto, so in future, the Korean people who set store by the friendship and solidarity with the Iraqi people, will give an active support to the Iraqi people in their righteous struggle.

(Continued from Page 6)

bandits destroyed right and left the batteries and houses in the Kanghwa-do Island, Chojijin, the Chongsan-do Island and the Yongjong-do Island of our country and committed the diabolical atrocity of killing the guiltless peaceful inhabitants at random.

In January 1876 the rascals dispatched to Korea the so-called "delegation" with the villain Kuroda as their envoy plenipotentiary, on the preposterous excuse of calling the Korean side to account for the "crime" because its gun firing at the "Unyomaru" constituted a "challenge to Japan."

The "delegation" escorted by six aggressive ships with the aggressor troops over 800 strong on board concluded the "Kanghwado Treaty" by a high-handed means in February 1876.

It was an unequal shackling treaty from beginning to end, that paved the way to the full-scale aggression of the Japanese militarists on Korea.

After the conclusion of the "Kanghwado Treaty," the Japanese militarists committed full-scale aggression on Korea and carried out wars against China and Tsarist Russia with the support of the U.S. and British imperialists in an effort to enlarge their sphere of influence.

As a result of these two wars the Japanese militarists secured Korea as a base for their Asian aggression. And they dragged into Korea their large aggressor troops under the pretext of the war, perpetrated all sorts of barbarities unscrupulously and executed their policy of aggression on Korea more undisguisedly.

The Japanese militarists imposed on Korea the "Korea-Japan Protocol" in February 1904 and the "Korea-Japan Agreement" in August of the same year at the point of bayonets. The former aimed at carrying out the reform of Korea's administration to suit the implementation of their aggressive policy and at legalizing their military occupation of Korea, and the latter made it incumbent upon the Korean government to employ advisors in finance and foreign affairs recommended by the Japs and subject the conclusion of a treaty with any foreign country to the approval on the part of Japan. Namely, the rascals deprived Korea of her diplomatic and financial rights and other important state powers, thereby trampling down the sovereignty of our country.

When the Russo-Japanese war was coming to a close, the Japanese militarists concluded a secret agreement guaranteeing their occupation of Korea, which was signed by Japanese prime minister Katsura and U.S. secretary of war Taft in 1905.

Under this secret agreement the U.S. imperialists approved the colonial domination of Japanese imperialism over Korea following the Russo-Japanese war, in return for its "commitment" to respect all their economic concessions in Korea, particularly, their sovereignty in the Philippines, their colony.

The Japanese militarists concluded a similar agreement with Britain, too.

In 1902 they formed the "Anglo-Japanese alliance" whereby Britain approved their "privilege" in Korea in return for their recognition of her "privilege" in China, and in August 1905 made the second "Anglo-Japanese alliance". According to this alliance Japan supported the British occupation of India and Britain, on her part, approved Japanese "guidance, supervision and protection" of Korea.

Furthermore, the Japanese militarists were fully assured by their peace treaty with Tsarist Russia in September 1905 that the "Japanese state shall have priority in sharing the political, military and economic interests in Korea" and that Japan could take the "steps for guidance, protection and supervision" of Korea.

In this way, the Japanese militarists fought off their rivals, China and Tsarist Russia, from Korea and then carried on the plot to impose a "protectorate treaty" on her by a burglarious means, on the basis of the alliances formed with the imperialists.

In November 1905 the scoundrels mobilized their armed forces of aggression and, by the most barbarous and coercive measures, forced the feudal rulers of Korea into concluding the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty."

This was a treaty which virtually recognized the system of Japanese colonial rule over Korea by "providing" for robbing Korea of her diplomatic right completely and for appointing a Japanese "resident-general" as a real ruler of Korea to supervise and direct all her domestic affairs.

As a result of the conclusion of the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty", Korea's independence became nominal and she was reduced to a colony of Japan in reality.

Then in 1910 the ferocious Japanese militarists annexed Korea completely and forced upon our people a brutal slavery that lasted nearly half a century. Today the Japanese militarists, the inveterate enemy of the Korean people, are creeping again into South Korea, a half of our fatherland, in real earnest with the backing of U.S. imperialism exactly in the same way as they did in the past.

Our people will surely achieve the unification of the country by forcing out of South Korea U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war and the chief obstacle to national unification and, at the same time, by chopping off the Japanese militarists' claws of reaggression.

Kim Gwang Su

EDITORIAL

Hail Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and Ceylon

A joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Ceylon at ambassadorial level was made public on July 15.

In his telegram addressed to Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, on July 15 in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, pointed out as follows:

"The establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries marks an epochal stage in further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation and the militant solidarity between the Korean and Ceylonese peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist joint struggle."

The Korean people enthusiastically welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and sincerely extend warm greetings to the friendly Ceylonese people.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and Ceylon fully accords with the aspiration and interest of the peoples of the two countries who oppose U.S.-led imperialism and colonialism, and endeavour to defend their national independence and dignity and attain the independent development and prosperity of their countries. And this is a historic event of very great significance in markedly accelerating the materialization of the common cause of the peoples of the two countries and strengthening and developing in an allround way the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the two countries.

In the meantime, this constitutes another serious blow to the U.S. imperialists who oppose the Ceylonese people in collusion with the British imperialists, and are on the rampage to shatter the unity of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in Asia and further step up their aggression on this region through their puppets and satellite countries in Asia including the Japanese militarists. And this greatly contributes to strengthening the anti-imperialist forces in Asia and the solidarity among them.

Today the Ceylonese people under the leadership of Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike are unfolding a more vigorous struggle to build a free, independent and self-sustaining country.

In its foreign policy, the Ceylonese government is adhering to a non-alignment policy, opposing imperialism and colonialism, supporting the just struggle of the peoples of the three continents and striving to develop the friendly relations with all the countries that respect the independence and sovereignty of Ceylon.

All the achievements being scored by the Ceylonese people not only consolidate the independence of Ceylon and speed up her prosperity but also go a long way toward the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the three continents.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the Ceylonese people in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of their country.

Both the Korean and Ceylonese peoples underwent bitter suffering under the colonial rule in the past. Because of such community of past position, they are closely linked up with each other on the front of joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of their national independence.

The Ceylonese people highly appreciate the brilliant achievements attained by our people in the revolution and construction under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, and voice support to the Korean people in the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and unifying the country. The Korean people give active support to the Ceylonese people in the righteous struggle for liquidating the aftermaths of the colonial rule, consolidating national independence and attaining the country's independent development under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

In the future, too, as in the past, our people who value the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Ceylonese people formed on the one road of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, will do their best to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with the Ceylonese people.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between Korea and Ceylon will further be strengthened and developed in the sacred struggle against the aggression of the U.S.-led imperialists and for national independence and prosperity, our people sincerely hope that the Ceylonese people under the leadership of Prime Minister Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike will achieve greater success in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the building of a rich and strong sovereign independent state.

"Week of Support to Vietnamese People's Struggle against U.S. Imperialist Aggression and for Nat'l Salvation" Marked

The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Korean Committee of Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle for Supporting Vietnam, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the South Vietnamese People's Struggle and the Korean Committee of Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam marked off the period from July 14 to July 20 as a "week of support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression and for national salvation" on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the Geneva Agreement on Vietnam.

During this week the Korean people widely held mass meetings and various other events of solidarity to expose and denounce bitterly the ever-intensified aggression and war escalation moves of the U.S. imperialists against Vietnam and for further strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity with fraternal Vietnamese people.

Vicious Manoeuvre of Japanese Militarists, Dirty Servitor of U.S. Imperialism for Korean Aggression

The U.S. imperialists are playing a cunning political trick these days, croaking about the "reduction" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying South Korea. Dancing after the pipe of their master U.S. imperialism in this trick, the Japanese militarist clique are craftily acting.

On the 16th, prime minister Sato of the reactionary Japanese government impudently blustered that he had requested U.S. state secretary Rogers, who was in Japan recently, to "pay due regard to the time of withdrawal of the U.S. army stationed in South Korea."

Earlier, Sato raved at a press interview that it was necessary for the "United States to preserve military force" in South Korea. In a word, Sato wants the U.S. imperialist aggressor army to stay on in South Korea.

The Japanese militarists are now kicking up such a dust every day.

Not long ago director Nakasone of the Japanese "self-defence agency" twaddled at the Diet that the "continued stay" of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army in South Korea "is absolutely essential" not only for the "security of South Korea" but also for the "security of Japan" and it is needed for the "security of the Far East."

Such a row raised by the Japanese militarists discloses before the whole world that they are an active partner in the political trick which the U.S. imperialists are playing, croaking about the so-called "reduction" of their aggressor army occupying South Korea and that they are dirty stooges who are most zealously executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea.

The real purport of the Nixon clique's talk about the "reduction of the U.S. army" is that the U.S. imperialists deceive the South Korean people and the world people and stay on in South Korea to step up their aggression against the Korean people.

The Sato clique share in such a trick and are kicking up a dust buttering up to their patron. This aims at rendering the trick of their master more "effective."

The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is the source of the split of Korea, is the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea and is the root cause of all misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people. Moreover, this is a dangerous factor constantly aggravating tension in Korea and the Far East and jeopardizing peace and security in this region.

This notwithstanding, the reactionary Sato clique of Japan, distorting the fact, are twaddling that the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army is necessary for the "security of South Korea" and for the "security" of Japan and the Far East. This fully reveals the dirty colours of the hirelings of the U.S. imperialists. Along with the dirty dogs of the U.S. imperialists Pak Jung Hi clique who are pleading for the perpetual occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army, the Sato clique are palavering that the U.S. imperialist aggressor army should remain in South Korea continuously. This jargon of the Sato clique is nothing but a trick. This is for lackeys to state and support the real intention of the Nixon clique who are planning to perpetuate their occupation of South Korea behind the smoke-screen of the "reduction of the U.S. troops."

The U.S. imperialists, illegally occupying South Korea, a foreign land far away from their country, repress and kill and oppress and exploit the South Korean people and are on the rampage to unleash a new war. But the Sato clique claim that the U.S. imperialists should hang on in South Korea continually. This shows how viciously the scoundrels are acting as the accomplice of U.S. imperialism in its Korean and Asian aggression, as its faithful agent and as the atrocious enemy of the Korean and Asian peoples.

The Sato clique are brazen-facedly trying to legalize the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its war policy, saying that the "continued stay in South Korea by the U.S. troops is required" and so on. At the same time, they are openly revealing their black heart to intensify their aggression on South Korea in closer alliance with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The Japanese militarists headed by Sato have openly disclosed their vicious intention saying that "Japan, for its part, is obliged to study the plans for defending South Korea" and will make "all necessary efforts for helping strengthen South Korea," and are now scheming undisguisedly for its realization.

This is clearly proved by a number of facts.

No sooner had the U.S. imperialists prated about the "reduction of the U.S. army" than the Sato clique dispatched the vice-director of their "self-defence agency" to South Korea and made him inspect the military establishments there and units of the puppet army deployed along the Military Demarcation Line and hold secret military talks with the Pak Jung Hi clique. On the 14th, Sato called the South Korean puppet ambassador to Japan and discussed with him about the further promotion of the "South Korea-Japan co-operation." He is planning to convene in Seoul what is called the "fourth regular session of the South Korea-Japan ministerial council" on the 21st to discuss the ways for further promoting the "co-operation between South Korea and Japan" in an all-round way in connection with the "reduction of U.S. troops."

Today the conspiracy and tie-up between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists for invading Korea and other Asian countries have become more undisguised behind the smoke-screen of the so-called "reduction of U.S. troops."

The U.S. imperialists are attempting to legalize their occupation of South Korea and their war policy by making the Sato clique blare that for the "security of the Far East" the "continued stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea is required" and the like. This, however, is a foolish attempt.

Today the people of the whole world know well that the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is the root cause of the wretched plight the South Korean people are in today, the main obstacle to the peaceful unification of Korea and the factor menacing peace in the Far East and Asia.

The U.S. imperialists are the unpardonable criminal who commits all sorts of crimes occupying other countries.

There is no excuse or reason whatsoever for the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops to remain in South Korea.

No matter what machination they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists cannot justify or cover up the illegal occupation of South Korea by their aggressor army and their new war provocation scheme against the Korean people.

The immediate and complete withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army from South Korea—this is the unanimous demand of the entire Korean people and the demand of the progressive people of the whole world.

The people of the world shout: "The U.S. imperialist aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!"

The U.S. imperialists must give up their foolish trick and quit South Korea unconditionally.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor army illegally occupying South Korea must get out of there immediately and completely.

Should the U.S. imperialist aggressors not withdraw from South Korea, they will be forced out of there.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, declared as follows:

"The U.S. imperialists will finally be chased out of South Korea by the revolutionary struggle of the North and South Korean people who enjoy active support from the revolutionary peoples of the whole world and Korean unification will be accomplished without fail." ("Answers to the Questions Put by Foreign Reporters," p. 100.)

Our people will expel the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and surely accomplish the cause of the country's unification.

Anti-Imperialist Delegation of American People Here

An anti-imperialist delegation of the American people headed by Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information of the Black Panther Party of the U.S.A., arrived in Pyongyang on July 14 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland.

The delegation was met at the airport by Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education; Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union and Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun**; Ryang Chang Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union; Kang Gi Sik, Vice-Editor-in-Chief of **Minju Choson**; and other personages concerned.

Little girls presented bouquets to the guests.

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